

## Hancock County

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### Community Health Needs Assessment Snapshot

#### Promote Healthy Behaviors

##### Problems/Needs:

- 61.6% of Hancock County survey respondents listed underage drinking as one of the top three issues in Hancock County. BRFSS data of 15-34 year olds show that 28.8% report binge drinking. Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse was identified on Hancock County CHNA/HIP 2005 submission.
- 84.8% of Hancock County survey respondents chose obesity as the number one health issue facing our county for all ages. BRFSS data of all age groups lists 40.89% overweight, 20.71% obese. Obesity and overweight in all age groups was one of the top needs identified Hancock County 2005 CHNA/HIP submission. 2010 CHNA/HIP community meetings have shown this is still an issue.
- 57.1% of Hancock County survey respondents identified cancer as the second leading health issue facing our county for all ages. Hancock County colon cancer rates are 24.5/100,000 which is higher than the United States rate at 19.1/100,000. Hancock County is listed on the color map as being in the top third of the state for colon cancer diagnosed at late stage.
- HHS data for Hancock County show that 81.7% of adults report eating few fruits and vegetables.

#### Prevent Injuries

##### Problems/Needs:

- 72.2% of Hancock County survey respondents chose texting or using a cell phone while driving as the number one risky behavior in Hancock County. 49.5% of respondents chose driving while drunk or high as a top risky behavior. 19.4% chose not wearing a seat belt or helmet as a risky behavior. Distractions, alcohol, and not wearing a seat belt can all be contributors in motor vehicle accidents. Hancock County unintentional injury rate is .352/1000. This rate is lower than the state rate.

## Protect Against Environmental Hazards

### Problems/Needs:

- Outdoor air quality was chosen by 50.0% of Hancock County survey respondents as the number one environmental health issue in the county. BRFSS data show that 3.86% of Hancock County residents report having asthma.
- Lead exposure was chosen by 33.3% of Hancock County survey respondents as an environmental health issue facing our county. 79% of the homes in Hancock County were built before 1978.
- Radon exposure was chosen by 28.9% of Hancock County survey respondents as an environmental health issues facing out county. In 2009 77% of radon tests performed in Hancock County were found to have radon levels above the EPA action level. Death from lung cancer in Hancock County is 46.6/100,000. Lower than the state rate of 54.1/100,000 but higher than the Healthy People 2010 target

## Prevent Epidemics and the Spread of Disease

### Problems/Needs:

- Only 6.5% of Hancock County survey respondents chose sexually transmitted disease as a risky behavior in our county. Hancock County has one of the lowest rates of STD's in the state.
- IDPH data show that only 7% of 13-15 year olds in Hancock County are up to date with recommended immunizations. IDPH data show that only 60% of 2 year olds in Hancock County are up to date with recommended immunizations.

## Prepare for, Respond to, and Recover from Public Health Emergencies

### Problems/Needs:

- 68.2% of Hancock County survey respondents answered no to the question "Is your family prepared for a natural or man-made disaster?"
- 18% of Hancock County population 64 and over, compared to the state rate of 15%. We have large elderly population that will be dependent on public health for recovery efforts.

## Strengthen the Public Health Infrastructure

### Problems/Needs:

- Access to mental health services. Hancock County residents needing mental health intervention have the following wait times to get into a psychiatrist: Adults - 2-3 weeks for an intake visit, Children - 9 weeks for an intake visit. Therapy follow up is usually a 3 week out schedule
- 64.4% of survey respondents chose poor parenting skills as the number one social issue facing our county. 62% chose single parent families. Hancock County Public Health Services staff chose parenting and lack of parenting skills as the primary issue in Hancock County.

## Community Health Improvement Plan

Goal	Strategies	Who is responsible?	When? (Timeline)
<p>By June 30, 2015 25% of 11th graders in Hancock County will report using alcohol in the past 30 days.</p> <p>Baseline: 35% of 11th graders now state they have used alcohol in the past 30 days</p> <p>Data Source: Iowa Youth Survey 2008</p>	1) Continue work with a local city coalition that addresses underage drinking.	Public Health Services Coordinator	Ongoing-2015
	2) Work to get other communities involved in addressing underage drinking by using the strategies the local city coalition has used.	Public Health Services Coordinator	3-11 to 6-15
	3) Continue to build on community readiness surveying that was done in some of the communities 3-5 years ago. Work with Prairie Ridge prevention specialist in getting appropriate messaging to the communities.	Public Health Services Coordinator Director of Planning, Hancock Health Coalition	2-11 to 6-15
	4) Work with local schools on good conduct policy for students caught using alcohol.	Public Health Services Coordinator, Director of Planning, Hancock Health Coalition	2-11 to 6-15

Goal	Strategies	Who is responsible?	When? (Timeline)
<p>By June 30, 2015 decrease by 15% the number of people in Hancock County that report eating few fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>Baseline: 81.7% of people in Hancock County report eating few fruits and vegetables. 46% of parents of 3rd graders and 36.5% of parents of 1st graders in Hancock County report eating fruits or vegetables daily for a snack. 35% of parents of 3rd graders and 45% of parents of 1st graders in Hancock County report keeping fruits and vegetables in the home for snacks.</p> <p>Data Source: HHS county data, Pick A Better Snack parent surveys</p>	1) Promote farmers markets and access to local growers.	RC&D coalition	Jan 11- Dec 11
	2) Continue to offer the Pick a Better Snack program in the school districts in Hancock County. To include surveying of parents and students in regards to fruit and vegetable intake and sending home parent letters with students to encourage parents to try new fruits and vegetables.	Hancock County Public Health	Sept-11 - June 15
	3) Work with local grocery stores to showcase fruits and vegetables and offer tastings at the store during the spring and summer months.	Hancock County Public Health	May 11- Sept- 11

Goal	Strategies	Who is responsible?	When? (Timeline)
<p>Reduce Hancock County number of persons diagnosed with late stage colon cancer to the middle half of the state of Iowa by June 30, 2015.</p> <p>Baseline: Hancock County currently is in the top third of the state of Iowa for diagnosis of colon cancer in stage 4 or late stage.</p> <p>Data Source: ACS cancer maps</p>	1) Work with the Iowa Get Screened program to increase preventative colon cancer screenings in the Breast and Cervical Cancer program participants and significant others.	Hancock County Public Health, Iowa Get Screened program	1-11 to 6-11
	2) Work with our local hospital and clinic, using the power of talk resource from Iowa Get Screened program, to assure local providers are encouraging persons over 50 to get a colonoscopy.	HCPHS, Hancock County Memorial Hospital, Hancock County clinics	3-11 to 6-15
	3) Work with local providers to assure adequate screening for family history of colon cancer and then providing information on appropriate follow-up.	HCPHS, Hancock County Memorial Hospital, Hancock County clinics	3-11 to 6-15